

The

AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

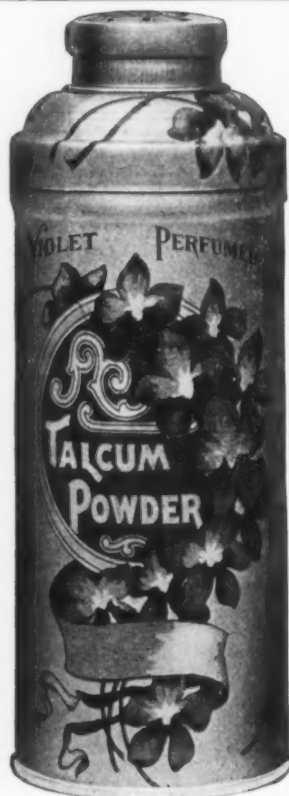


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114 John Street, New York.

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{ BERTRAND'S POMADES AND ESSENTIAL OILS. }
{ GIVAUDAN SYNTHETIC SPECIALTIES. }
{ PURITAN BRAND ESSENTIAL OILS. }

MUST BE A REASON FOR IT.

THE PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK



ARE YOU READY

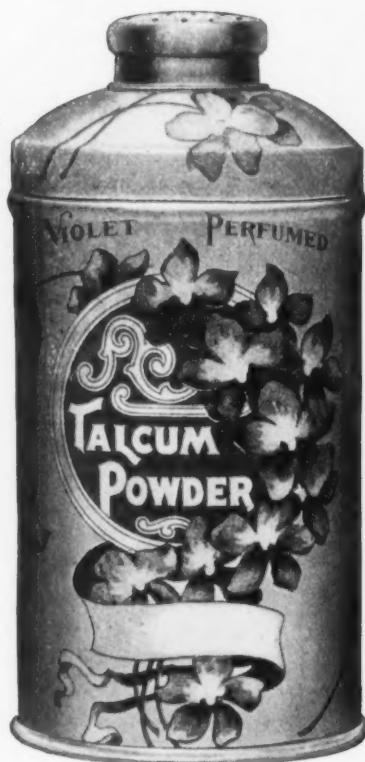
WITH SOMETHING NEW

to meet the coming revival of business? People get weary of buying talcum in the same old stock cans. A new container for your product means new customers and a larger field of operations.

¶ The Aluminum Finish Cans illustrated are entirely different from anything on the market. Sold in any quantity from one thousand up.

¶ To appreciate these cans, they must be seen. Suppose you send for a sample and prices to-day?

AMERICAN STOPPER COMPANY
19 VERONA ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.



THERE'S A REASON

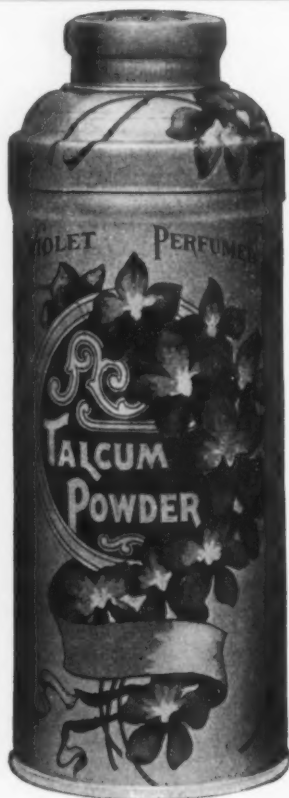
that we address you once more on the subject of OTTO OF ROSE. That reason is—that material itself in sharp contrast with the adulterated OTTOS so brazenly offered. IF Pappazoglou's OTTO ROSE D'OR is not a staple in your laboratory, you can hardly know how valuable a pure OTTO is, as a perfume ingredient.

We do not claim to control the Crop, but we do know that the best, and none but the best producible in Bulgaria, bears our Golden Seal; a fitting symbol of the contents.

You want full value for what you pay, and in OTTO ROSE D'OR you secure absolute purity and supreme quality at the lowest possible price. We can prove it.

The use of Pappazoglou's OTTO ROSE D'OR, in the leading American Rose extracts, is the best demonstration of value.

BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CO., Kazanlik, Bulgaria
NEW YORK OFFICE, 273 PEARL STREET



ARE YOU READY

—WITH—

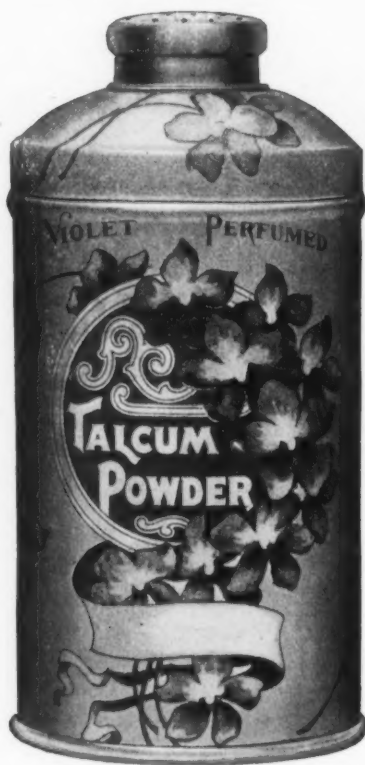
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BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CO., Kazanlik, Bulgaria
NEW YORK OFFICE, 273 PEARL STREET

HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD, CHICAGO, 1893
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HIGHEST
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Of great power and sweetness.

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Rose of the highest perfection.

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Dr. A. Blaille, Prop., formerly of Zurich

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Bergamot Oil**

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Serial No. 5380

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**IS THE BEST WHITE
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It is not only whiter than real kid
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Prime Olive Oil for highest grade table use—In casks, at very attractive prices—Write for samples and quotations.

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Highest Citral Test

When you buy Terpeneless Oil Lemon you want **Citral** and not **Terpenes**. Our oil has the highest citral test of any in the market and is absolutely free from Terpenes. Write for sample and price.

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Largest stock and fullest line of Terpeneless Essential Oils in New York

A FIRST-CLASS ROSE PERFUME

Needs—

ROSE SYNTHETIC, ROSEOL,
ROSE MUGUET, JASMIOL,
CASSIE F. O., JACINTH S.

ROSE SYNTHETIC will replace otto to a very great extent.

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CASSIE and JASMIOL are to be used in the same manner as the natural products.

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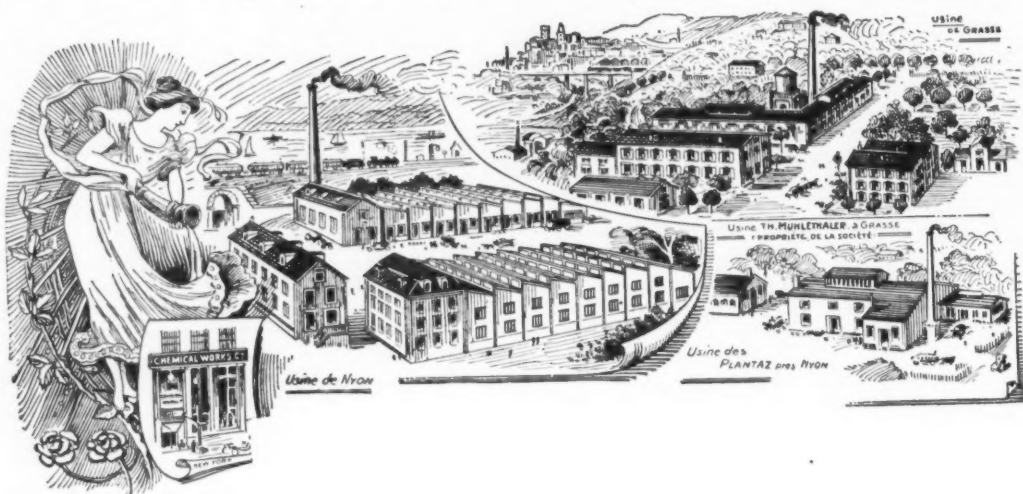
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The most perfect product yet obtained, and of the highest possible strength and delicacy of aroma : : : : :
Better flavoring value than any other you can buy. : : :

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NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

UNGERER & CO.
DISTRIBUTORS
273 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

Manufacturers of Synthetic and Natural Products for Perfumery and Toilet Soaps



Musk-Promotol

CHEAPER TO USE

STRENGTH } Forty Times More
Powerful

SOLUBILITY } Three Times
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FIXATIVE and } FAR
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QUALITIES }

Than other Art. Musks

Chemical Works Co., Ltd.

Factory, Nyon, Switzerland

Truflor Oil Absolutes

Better Than Pomades

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DELICACY }

DISTILLED BY OUR NEW PROCESS FROM
FLOWERS ONLY

ONLY ½ OZ. TO GAL. REQUIRED

ENTIRELY SOLUBLE, NO CHILLING NECESSARY

ROSE JASMINE TUBEROSE
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DONALD WILSON, Manager

Oil Geranium

Bourbon--African

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Samples and lowest prices cheerfully furnished. . . .

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Beyrouth

Rose Pomade

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AT BARGAIN PRICES

GEORGE LVEDERS & CO.
SOLE AGENTS NEW YORK

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NEW SYNTHETIC

I D O L O

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—rial No. 521

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CANNES, FRANCE

or 273 Pearl Street, New York

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is produced on the mountain slopes of Algeria alone. Our plantations are on these slopes, in the finest part—the Rovigo region.

The oil produced in this region is far superior to that which comes from the lowlands, for it surpasses in fragrance, strength and real rose character.

So, if you want Oil Geranium of the highest possible quality, write to

JEANCARD FILS & CO., Established 1780 **Cannes, France**

Or to **UNGERER & CO.,** 273 Pearl Street, New York

Oil Orris Concrete, W. J. B.

Oil Patchouli

Oil Sandalwood, E. I.

W. J. BUSH & CO. INC.

100 WILLIAM ST.

NEW YORK

Oil Vetivert

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
TWENTY CENTS A COPY

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1908.

Vol. III, No. 6.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfrs. Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for each and all in the Trade.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, T. R. Ricksecker, 74 Reade St., New York; Secretary, W. H. Hyde, care of Abner-Royce Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, A. E. Claus, P. O. Box 1931, New York; Secretary, Geo. R. Chatfield, 74 Fulton St., New York.

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WHY NOT DECIDE?

The merchants of the United States have a right to demand consistent action on the part of the Government. It is the duty of the officials to expedite and aid legitimate business in every way, and to take no unfair advantage.

In the matter of Porto Rico Bay Rum the action of the Treasury Department is as disconcerting and confusing as it is unwarranted. A decision had been rendered against the collection of the Internal Revenue Tax on Porto Rico Bay Rum, and many dealers made contracts in the light of this decision. Then, all at once, on July 22, just two months after the previous decision, when business was being adjusted to the altered conditions, comes an order to collect this tax. The contracts made meanwhile for future deliveries at 85 cents become a great hardship for the sellers, as the price at once jumps to \$1.90 to \$2.25 per gallon.

It is not surprising that the Drug trade is very much excited at such action, and it was the least that Secretary Cortelyou could do to postpone the enforcement of this regulation for thirty days. But this was not nearly enough. Congress is not in session and will not meet for some months. The courts can not well arrive at any further decision at once, and meantime business in this particular product is thoroughly disorganized.

Such "snap" action is not worthy of a great Government like ours. Rather lose a few hundred thousand dollars in taxes than lay itself open to the charge of treating leading merchants unfairly. We trust that some way will be found to suspend this last order for at least ninety days more.

TOILET PREPARATIONS MUST BE RIGHT.

When the Pure Food Law was first passed, the Perfumers and Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations were most anxious to know in how far it applied to their wares. At the convention of the Perfumers held in New York in 1907 Dr. Mayo read an exhaustive paper on the subject which was published in full in these pages. But it seems that some manufacturers would not be warned. They seemed to think that the Law would not be applied to them, because some time elapsed before the Department reached their goods. The seizure in Washington, mentioned in our last issue, of a number of Flesh Foods, Balms of Youth,

etc., manufactured by a well-known New York maker of Toilet Preparations, may teach the others a salutary lesson.

Is not Dr. Wiley right when he insists that medical preparations, even when applied externally, must be not only harmless, but should perform the functions which purchasers are led to expect of them by the labels on box and bottle? Every one knows that drugs enter the system quite as readily through the pores of the skin as they do through the stomach, and where DELETERIOUS DRUGS are used the system is injured as easily through the skin as through the stomach.

Public opinion will support Dr. Wiley in these efforts, for thousands of women have ruined their health by preparations put up by conscienceless manufacturers, who are looking only for a dishonest dollar. The agitation will not harm reliable manufacturers of proper Toilet Preparations, but help them, for many women have been prevented from using any of these articles because of the harm which has been done to their friends by harmful balms and blooms.

It is one more step in the right direction, and all praise is due Dr. Wiley for his good work at this point. Let him protect the silly woman from unscrupulous dealers, and he will have earned the gratitude of thousands, even though the guilty have to suffer—as they should.

THE PURE FOOD COMMISSIONERS.

On another page is an account of the meeting of Commissioners of the various Pure Food bodies from all the States and the Nation. That these men take their work most seriously is well evidenced by the tone of the papers and the trend of the discussions, of which a general idea is given. All points to the conclusion urged here more than once, that the authorities have only been preparing themselves and the public mind for the very severe prosecutions which are sure to come. The arrests made by the United States authorities have resulted in convictions or pleas of guilty, without exception, and the State officials have been no less successful in their arrests. It looks now as if the States intend to be more severe than Dr. Wiley, and the wise manufacturers of Drugs, Food Products, Toilet Preparations, and everything and anything that comes under the Pure Food Laws had better prepare themselves for the worst. They had better keep on the right side of the Law, for the effect of an arrest is most injurious to the business of any firm, no matter how it is explained. It is time to prepare well for the inevitable, and he is wisest who is best prepared. In the words of the railway crossing: "Stop—Look—Listen!"

TIME FOR ACTION.

It is very evident that the time is about ripe for American manufacturers of flavoring extracts to unite for truly representative action in Federal matters.

As the Amer. Ext. Mfrs. Assn. now stands it is com-

pletely discredited in the eyes of its own members, of non-members, and of Food Officials, State and National.

The principal reason for this is the fact that its Pooh Bah is a man of no standing as a chemist or manufacturer; he is not engaged in the manufacture of extracts; and has brought himself and the Association into disrepute by his mendacious and asinine attacks on all who have opposed his tactics. The time is now ripe, we repeat, for action, and if the better element of the Association does not rise in its wrath and expel him from its ranks, the disintegration which has already set in will proceed so rapidly, that there will be nothing left but the windy and shifty dealer in extract materials who has caused all the trouble.

Moreover, the Secretary, personally an estimable gentleman, is engaged in the manufacture of "vanilla oil" (whatever that may be), and his interests must, perforce, be opposed to those of extract manufacturers. Such an anomaly should not be allowed to continue.

Leading manufacturers, such as Burnett, Price, Van Duzer, etc., have refused to join, while others of equally good standing are resigning every day.

On July 7, 1908, a meeting of the Association was held and only five members were present. These five are alleged to have formulated a new system of labeling, of which we reproduce the following sections dealing with Vanilla and Lemon Extracts:

(b) According to Circular No. 19, Extract of Vanilla made for flavoring purposes must contain the total extractive matter from 10 per cent. of Vanilla Beans. The alcoholic strength of the menstruum is not designated, but the methods of analysis in use in the various laboratories require 65 per cent. alcohol for the menstruum in order to make the product meet the requirements of such analysis. This extract must therefore be made with 65 per cent. alcoholic menstruum. Artificial color is only allowable when stated on the label.

(b) Terpeneless Extract of Lemon or Soluble Extract of Lemon is made by strongly agitating a mixture of 5 per cent. oil of lemon with alcohol and water. The finished product must contain not less than .2 per cent. citral, derived from oil of lemon, and, in order that this may be certain to follow, a sufficiently strong alcoholic mixture must be employed. When the agitation is not effected by suitable machinery, the menstruum must contain about 50 per cent. of alcohol; but where a suitable machine is employed as low proof as 30 per cent. will answer. Calculation must be based upon the final addition of about 5 per cent. or 95 per cent. alcohol to the finished product, which addition is necessary in order to prevent "chilling" or clouding of the extract, which will otherwise occur if the extract is exposed to a temperature below that at which it was made.

One of the members present at the above meeting has told us that these proposed "standards" are the personal views of Dr. Stearns alone, and have *not* been approved by the Executive Committee. Whether or not this is the case the fact remains that these "standards" are illogical and false. In the first place 65% of alcohol is unnecessary in macerating or percolating vanilla beans; and secondly, the U. S. P. does not even require that amount. The U. S. P.

in the standard for Tincture of Vanilla, used as a drug, calls for 65% cologne spirits (about 60% absolute alcohol). The standard in Cir. No. 19 simply requires "alcohol of proper strength" which, in practice, is found to be about 50%. Furthermore, it is not true that "the methods of analysis in use in the various laboratories require 65% of alcohol for the menstruum in order to make the product meet the requirements of such analysis." This statement reveals unfamiliarity with the prevailing methods that make one lose patience with the formulator of the Association "standards." However, were these statements true, it would not follow that 65% of alcohol should be required in making the extract.

But even this exhibition of ignorance pales beside the remarkable amount of misinformation and deliberate misstatement (we were about to use a shorter and uglier word) crowded into the short paragraph dealing with Terpeneless Extract of Lemon. It is recommended that the "standard" require that 5% oil of lemon be agitated in a menstruum containing 30% of alcohol in order that the finished extract may show .2% of citral.

Last April we published the results of careful tests which showed that to hold .2% of citral in solution 45% alcohol is necessary; and the celebrated Jennings case in Michigan developed the fact that in order to obtain .2% citral it is necessary to start with about 8% lemon oil, for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the citral is undissolved and remains behind when the terpenes are filtered out.

Dr. Stearns' statement, in his latest controversy with Dr. Wiley, that the existing methods of analysis for citral are unreliable when less than .4% of citral is present, is untrue, and evidently intended to becloud the issue.

Taken all in all, there appears to be some "nigger in the wood pile" and it may very easily be possible that the present tactics have behind them some such mainspring as his ice-cream case that we exposed last winter.

Finally, we have been requested by several influential members in this city to invite the views of all members of the Association who are desirous of purging it of the element that has impeded all useful efforts; and should the apathy be so widespread as to prevent a cure of the present conditions, the local members we refer to will combine and invite the co-operation of all who want to see some sensible work done.

PORTO RICAN BAY RUM.

The following Treasury Decision has stirred up endless trouble in the trade, following, as it did, the former decision abolishing the tax.

(T. D. 1398.)

Porto Rican bay rum.

Revocation of T. D. 1361, suspending the collection of internal-revenue tax on bay rum of Porto Rican manufacture.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1908.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue:

T. D. 1361 of May 22, 1908, suspending the collection of the internal-revenue tax upon bay rum of Porto Rican manufacture, brought into the United States, is hereby revoked, and from and after this date the same tax will be collected upon Porto Rican bay rum as was collected under

T. D. 404 of August 15, 1901—that is to say, the internal-revenue tax upon the distilled spirits contained, at the rate of \$1.10 per proof gallon, or wine gallon if below proof.

ROBT. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved;

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Although Secretary Cortelyou postponed the enforcement of this order for 30 days, it by no means disposes of the difficulty. August 22d the order takes effect and the jobbers and wholesalers are most awkwardly situated. It is reported that two or three thousand barrels, fifty gallons each, have, however, been brought in, thus saving a tax of \$165,000.



EUGENE MIANNAY.

In the death of Eugene Miannay at Elizabeth, N. J., July 29th, the dean of American perfumers passed away. He was born in Paris, November 22, 1820, thus having attained almost his eighty-eighth birthday. He learned the perfumery business of Piver, and came to the United States in 1848, when he went with X. Bazin of Philadelphia. Six years later he came to New York, establishing his business in Crosby street, later removing to 120 William street, where he remained until 1864. He then formed a partnership with E. T. Smith, conducting the business for five years at 104 Duane street, after which it was dissolved and Mr. Miannay went with Woodworths of Rochester. Later he returned to New York to become perfumer for Tappan, from 1877 to 1898. He then retired from regular business, but the passion of a lifetime was persisted in to the end and he still continued to manufacture perfumes and flavoring extracts.

He had been married for sixty years, and died in the room in which he had slept for forty-nine years, leaving a widow, and three sons, Henry, Everest and Edward, and two married daughters.

Eugene Miannay was highly respected by all who knew him, for he was one of the most conscientious of men, and loved his business, believing that it was worthy of the best that any man could do. He was utterly opposed to what was cheap and imitated, as unworthy of his art. He will be regretted deeply and sincerely by all who had the privilege of his friendship. He has earned his rest—and sacred memories.



OIL OF NEROLI.

By L. MAZUYER.

Oil of Orange Flowers, which, according to the authorities, owes its name Neroli to Flavia Orsini, Duchess of Neroli, who held it in high esteem, is the result of the distillation of fresh blossoms with steam.

Here we are concerned alone with this Oil and the aromatic water which result from this operation.

Method of Distillation.—When the blossoms have been gathered they are taken to the factory and as soon as possible are spread out in a thin layer in the coolest place. This is to prevent fermentation, which would endanger the product.

The method of distillation is the same for blossoms from the Sweet or Bitter Orange. But care is always exercised not to mix them, each being treated separately. Care is also taken that there are no leaves mixed with the blossoms. Some of the leaves always fall while the blossoms are being gathered, and the growers generally sort them over each evening before taking the harvest of the day to the factory. Nevertheless, some are not very careful, and if the manufacturer does not pick them over at the factory he will not secure a pure product; it is hardly necessary to say that the oil contained in the leaves (no matter how small its proportion) deprives the Oil Neroli of its fineness.

The blossoms are put into alembics, which in most of the factories hold from 600 to 800 litres. They are distilled with steam at a moderate pressure. The handling of the apparatus requires constant care, for, if the pressure be unduly increased, the water would boil too strongly in the retort, the blossoms would be thrown into the neck of the swan and thence into the coil, which would stop it up. The steam being no longer able to condense, there would be danger of blowing up the entire apparatus. To obviate this very common danger, especially where many blossoms or plants are treated, a safety valve is used in the distillation, which blows off whenever the indicator of the alembic shows too great pressure. But many old plants lack this improvement. A sieve also, placed inside of the apparatus at the top, stops the blossoms and prevents their entering the swan's neck. We also use a refrigerator with multiple coils, so that if one is stopped up the other can do the work. But these devices do not obviate all dangers.

The conscientious manufacturer should so arrange matters that he does not rectify more blossoms than his plant can properly handle. It is sad to see a manufacturer stop a distillation when half finished. The reason he does so is easily understood; the Oil of Neroli passing over during the first two-thirds of the distillation, when what is judged a sufficient quantity has been drawn off, they leave what might still be condensed, and the few grams which are drawn off can not compensate for the proved loss in flowers which might have been distilled. Moreover, obliged to hurry, the distiller does not use the care

which he should. In order to go faster he has to work at the highest possible pressure. Thus the distillation does not last the normal length of time and the Oil Neroli is coarsened, losing in freshness and smoothness.

Each "turn" in an ordinary alembic uses about 300 kilograms of blossoms—350 kilograms at the outside. This is distilled with a third more, by weight of water. Under these conditions the distillation lasts at least two hours and a half to three hours. It is begun under a pressure of a half atmosphere (the pressure of one atmosphere = the pressure of one kilogram per square centimetre. This supports the double bottom of the alembic). Without this precaution, the first drops condensed, the richest in Oil Neroli would leave the cooler by scattering outside of the funnel which conducts them into the Florentine receiver. So soon as regular condensation has begun, the steam pressure is raised to one atmosphere. Towards the end of the distillation, so as to remove the last drops of water, the pressure is gradually raised to $1\frac{3}{4}$ or 2 atmospheres.

Taking as an instance a "turn" of 300 kilograms of blossoms—400 kilograms of water are added. We draw off but 340 kilograms, *i. e.*, 17 crocks of 20 litres each, after which the distillation is stopped. The 60 kilograms remaining are allowed to stand and taken out with the flowers when the alembic is emptied. The Oil which has been recovered in the Florentine flask is carefully poured off into a bottle and weighed so as to ascertain the yield.

The Yield.—This varies considerably, according as the blossoms have been gathered under more or less favorable conditions, or as they come from the early or late part of the harvest, or according to the state of freshness when treated. A rainy spring will reduce the amount of Oil considerably. As they are generally less open the blossoms coming first yield little. If the flowers have faded they may yield so much as 50% less than the same blossoms when fresh.

In general, the average yield of the Bigarade blossom is one gram of Oil to a kilogram of blossoms. Experience has proved that it may vary according to the time of blossoming between .08 and .14%. But there are records of still greater variations: in some bad seasons 1,300 kilograms of flowers were needed to produce one kilogram of Oil of Neroli, *i. e.*, .076/.077%.

In other very favorable seasons 600 kilograms of flowers yielded a kilogram of Oil, *i. e.*, .170/.172%. The figures given have to do with distillations made during the month of May, the blossoms of the autumn being little used for producing Oil Neroli, as they yield little and coarse in quality.

The sweet flower seldom yields more than a gram, and the yield is less subject to variations. It has been noted that from 980 to 1,250 kilograms of flowers are needed for producing a kilogram of Oil Neroli.

Properties.—The study of the characteristics of Oil Neroli has led to little controversy. The authorities are in general agreement as to the physical and chemical constants.

Color and Taste.—Oil of Neroli is of a clear yellow color when freshly distilled; after a time it deepens to a reddish brown. The Spanish Pharmacopœia (F. E. VII) states that Oil of Orange Flowers is colorless. We do not know upon what facts this statement is based. The Oil is possessed of a blue fluorescence, more or less marked, which is increased when in alcohol solution.

It has an aromatic taste, with a bitter after-taste. The Spanish Pharmacopœia always states the opposite. This is based doubtless upon the Oil of Sweet Orange, which, it is true, leaves less of a bitter taste than the Bitter Orange (Bigarade).

Specific Gravity at 15°.—The specific gravity ascertained in the laboratories of Schimmel & Co. is from .870 to .880. The German Pharmacopœia (Ph. G. IV) and the Austrian (Ph. A. VIII) give the same figures. MM. Jeannard and Satie place it between .872 and .880. MM. Charabot, Dupont and Pillet between .881 and .887.—*Parfumerie & Savonnerie Françaises.*

SOME NEW COMPONENTS FOUND IN OIL OF ROSE.

By H. SODEN AND W. TREFF.

In this note we wish to state briefly some facts as to new components of Oil of Rose. The details of this work, connected with researches made in the laboratory of Heine & Co., at Leipsic, published before, will be the subject of another paper.

I.—NEROL $C_{10}H_{18}O$.

This terpenic alcohol, having a very agreeable Rose color, and lately discovered in Oil of Neroli and in Oil of Petit Grain, is found in Oil of Rose in the proportion of 5 to 10%. The Nerol extracted from Oil of Rose has the same characteristics as the Nerol which we have lately derived from Oil of Petit Grain.

Elementary Analysis: C..... 76.86% H..... 11.87%
Theory: $C_{10}H_{18}O$, C..... 77.85% H..... 11.77%

Density at 15°, .8814; boiling point at 736 mm. pressure, 224 to 225; boiling point at 25 mm. pressure, 125°. The alcohol fixes four atoms of bromide. Point of fusion of diphenylurethane, 52 to 53°.

The alcohol deviates the needle of the polarized light to the left for several minutes, on account of the presence of a trace of impurity (citronellol), but in our opinion the alcohol is optically inactive.

The Nerol plays an important part in the production of the Rose aroma. For if we add some Nerol to an artificial mixture of Geraniol and Citronellol the mixture takes on a Rose odor which differs very little from that of the alcohols extracted from Oil of Rose by phthalic anhydride.

According to Tiemann and Schmidt, Oil of Rose contains about 80% of alcohols, of which 60% is Geraniol and 20%

Citronellol. This 60% of Geraniol also contains a certain quantity of Nerol, the existence of which was unknown when Tiemann made his experiments.

II.—EUGENOL.

The Phenol contained in very small quantity in Oil of Rose (about 1%) does not differ in odor nor in characteristics from the Eugenol of Neroli. Density at 15°, 1.071; boiling point at 750 mm. pressure, 252 to 253°; boiling point at 5 mm. pressure, 109 to 111°. *Benzoate*: large colorless prisms, fusible at 69 to 70°.

III.—SESQUITERPENIC ALCOHOL $C_{15}H_{26}O$.

By repeated fractionation of the alcohols extracted from Oil of Rose by phthalic anhydride in benzenic solution is obtained a sesquiterpenic alcohol, probably primary, which offers many analogies to the Farnesol discovered in Oil of Cassia.

Analysis: C..... 80.69% H..... 11.75%
Theory: C..... 81.01% H..... 11.79%

Density at 15°, .894; Optical Rotation = 0°; boiling point at 4 mm. pressure, 149°.

The alcohol forms a colorless, thin Oil which has a slight odor recalling that of Cedar Wood, and is easily resinified.

The Oil of Rose contains about 1% of sesquiterpenic alcohol.

Moniteur Scientifique.

EXPORTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, &C., FROM MESSINA.—The British Vice-Consul at Messina reports that: "From a total exportation of 702 tons of the essential oils of lemon and orange, 273 tons were sent to the United States, 123 tons to the United Kingdom and 51 tons to Austria-Hungary. The exportation to the United States was greatly increased, as compared with that for 1906, owing to the fact that, under the administration of the Pure Food Law in that country, essences to the value of approximately £18,000 were refused admission by the Customs authorities, thereby obliging importers to send for fresh consignments. The quantities exported in the last five years have been 406 tons in 1903, 391 tons in 1904, 413 tons in 1905, 451 tons in 1906, and 702 tons in 1907. The United Kingdom took the greatest share of the exportation of orange peel, &c., receiving 12,154 tons, as compared with 2,545 tons to Germany and 2,510 tons to Austria-Hungary out of a total of 20,444 tons. From a total exportation of 60,429 tons of lemon peel in brine and fresh lemons, 14,909 tons were sent to Russia, 13,727 tons to the United Kingdom, and 11,758 tons to the United States. The remarks regarding the statistics for oranges apply equally to those for lemons in brine and the fresh fruit. The total export of citrate of lime was 4,737 tons in 1907, as compared with 4,349 tons in 1906, 3,043 tons in 1905, 3,649 tons in 1904, and 2,246 tons in 1903. Of the total exportation for the year 1907, 1,628 tons were sent to France, 1,485 tons to the United States, and 771 tons to the United Kingdom.—*Ex.*

ESSENCES OBTAINED FROM FRESH FLOWERS BY EXTRACTION WITH VOLATILE SOLVENTS.

BY M. H. DE SODEN.

(Concluded from July number.)

MIGNONETTE (RESEDA).—The properties of Essence of Mignonette blossoms are still quite unknown. According to Gildmeister and Hofmann, Mignonette blossoms yield under steam distillation an Essence of solid consistency, impregnated with a strong odor of Mignonette. The yield is .002%.

When extracting from 600 kilograms of fresh Mignonette blossoms (Grasse, 1903), purifying the crude extract later with alcohol, I obtained a thick product, soluble in alcohol. It was of a reddish color, and, especially when dissolved in considerable alcohol, reproduced the aroma of Mignonette very well.

By distilling the Essence in a stream of steam, and extracting the water by ether distillation, I obtained a small quantity of an Essential Oil which, because of its reddish color, was subjected to another rectifying with steam. In this operation 60% of the Essence was recovered directly (the last parts distilled forming a crystalline mass) and 40% by extracting the water with an ether distillation. These two distillates when combined formed the Essence of Mignonette blossoms. Yield, .003%, i. e., 30 grams to 1,000 kilograms of blossoms.

Properties: Yellowish oil, non-fluorescent, with a strong odor of Mignonette, solidifying in solid (probably because of the large amount of paraffines contained in it).

Density, .961 at 15°; Optical Rotation, +31° 20' at 17° (tube of 100 mm.); Index of Acidity, 16; Index of Ethers, 85°.

When treated with alcoholized potassium the Essence assumed an intense red color and sent off volatile bases of ammonia odor. The Essence contains a considerable quantity of aldehydes.

The Extractive Essence of Mignonette blossoms also belongs among the very expensive Essences. To obtain one kilogram it is necessary to use 33,000 kilograms of blossoms, costing about 37,500 francs. But, notwithstanding its great cost, this Essence may be used profitably for the production of a fine Mignonette odor, thanks to its great intensity of odor.

ROSE.—*Extractive Essence of French Roses.*—This Essence was obtained as described above by extracting from 8,000 kilograms of fresh blossoms (Grasse, June, 1902). Yield, .52%, i. e., 520 grams from 1,000 kilograms of blossoms. Properties: Color, reddish yellow; solidifying at 5 to 7° (because of the use of alcohol for purifying the Essence, it contains very small quantities of paraffines soluble in alcohol). Density, .967 at 15°; Optical Rotation, -1.55 at 17° (tube of 100 mm.); Index of Acidity, 5.5; Index of Ethers, 4.6 = 1.6% of ethers (expressed in geranyl acetate); Index of Acetyl, 295.

To determine the amount of primary alcohols in the Essence, 20 grams of the Essence were heated in a water-bath with 25 grams of phthalic anhydride and 25 grams of benzene for two hours. The product of the reaction was agitated with a solution of carbonate of soda, diluted with water so as to make a litre and a half, and exhausted with ether, so long as it extracted any perfume. The phthalates so purified were decomposed with dilute sulphuric acid, and the acid ethers of phthalic acid precipitated were exhausted by ether, saponified by alcoholic potash, and the primary alcohols set free were rectified by distillation under a stream of steam (the distilling water being taken off by ether). (Obtained 75 to 80% of primary alcohols.) Subjected to repeated distillation by water-steam, they were decomposed into 75% of phenylethyl alcohol and about 25% of a mixture of geraniol, nerol and citronellol. The phenylethyl alcohol remains dissolved in the distilled aqueous portion and is drawn off by extraction with ether after adding caustic soda. The primary alcohols, being only slightly soluble in water, are recovered directly.

The Essence extracted from the Rose consequently holds about 20% of aliphatic terpenic alcohols (geraniol, nerol, citronellol) and 60% of phenylethyl alcohol, that is to say, a larger proportion of aromatic alcohol than was contained in the Essence prepared by Rojahn and me, drawn from an extraction made by M. L. Pillet (25%). This extraction did not appear to have been the product of a normal extraction from French Rose blossoms, a supposition which seemed to be indirectly confirmed by the high content of phenylethyl alcohol in the Essence of German Roses.

The Essence of Extract of French Roses is distinguished by a special Rose aroma of extreme agreeableness, which possibly is due in part to the special odor of the French Rose, but the high quality of the French Essence is to be attributed to the perfection of the method of extraction.

ESSENCE OF GERMAN ROSES.—For comparative purposes, and to obtain certain facts as to the properties of German extracted Essence, I took 45 kilograms of fresh Roses coming from the farm of M. Schele (province of Schladebach, near Meresburg), and subjected the extraction to the treatment described above, so as to isolate the Essence. Yield, 1.07%. Properties: A golden yellow oil; solidifying at 12° (commencing to crystallize at 18°). Density, .984 at 19°; Optical Rotation, +9° at 17°; Index of Acidity, 3; Index of Ethers, 4 = 1.4% of ethers (expressed in acetate of geranyl); Index of acetylation, 313.5; content of phenylethyl alcohol, about 75%; content of primary aliphatic alcohols, 15%. Consequently the German Essence contains even more ethylphenyl alcohol than the French.

It reproduces the perfume of the Roses cultivated in that country with considerable fidelity, and may be used in Perfumery.

JASMIN.—The Jasmin crop at Grasse lasts from July until October, and 2,000 kilograms of blossoms of the early part of the harvest were treated with petroleum ether, the crude extraction being purified with alcohol. A certain quantity of this purified extraction was subjected to distillation under a current of steam. The Essence recovered directly and that obtained by removing the water with ether were combined and examined. Yield, .077%, i. e., 770 grams of Essence from 1,000 kilograms of blossoms.

Properties: A reddish-yellow oil laden with a more natural and finer aroma of Jasmin than the Essence obtained from Jasmin pomades.

Density, .9955 at 15°; Optical Rotation, -1° (tube of 100 mm.); Index of Acidity, 2.5; Index of Ethers, 190 = 51% of ethers expressed in acetate of benzyl.

Another extraction made with 1,800 kilograms of blossoms of Jasmin, from the latter portion of the harvest furnished an Essence of somewhat different properties:

Density, .967 at 15°; Optical Rotation levorotary, not possible to determine exactly; Index of Acidity, 3.5; Index of Ethers, 161.50 = 43.3% of acetate of benzyl. Yield, 718 grams from 1,000 kilograms of blossoms.

The extracted Essence of Jasmin shows, even in alcoholic solution, a distinctly perceptible bluish fluorescence. It contains relatively large quantities of *Indol*. To ascertain its presence 5 to 10 drops of the Essence are treated on a glass plate with a solution of benzine saturated with picric acid. The mixture becomes reddish yellow in color, and after several minutes brick-red needles of picrate of indol are deposited. These were purified with petroleum ether and decomposed by a warm solution of soda. The presence of *Indol* is manifested by its characteristic odor. Drawing off the soda solution by ether and then evaporating the ethereal solution, the *Indol* is deposited in small white crystals.

When the Essence of the extraction of Jasmin was subjected to fractional distillation in a vacuum, we obtained a fraction boiling between 100 and 125 degrees (5 mm. of pressure, and this showed a strong fluorescence in an alcoholic solution (which denotes the presence of methylic ether of anthranilic acid). Treated with picric acid in a benzene solution, this fraction furnished a considerable quantity of picrate of *Indol*.

Judging by these results, which were obtained with considerable material, and which have been confirmed by the study of extractions of Jasmin especially prepared by the firm of Schmoller & Bompard (autumn of 1902), we may conclude with certainty that *Indol* is a normal constituent part of the living Jasmin blossom.

If we compare these results with those obtained by Hesse in a very extended series of researches, several remarkable differences are to be noted. That chemist obtained Essences free from *Indol* by subjecting fresh or faded Jasmin blossoms and residual flowers after enfleurage to distillation. But at the same time the examination of different Essences from extractions of Jasmin, and especially of the "Pure Jasmin" of L. Pillet, revealed the fact that nevertheless more or less traces of *Indol*, while the Essences obtained

from Jasmin pomades contain considerable quantities of *Indol*.

Hesse drew the conclusion that *Indol* does not exist primarily in Jasmin blossoms, but constitutes either a product of the decomposition of the vegetal albumen or a portion of the aroma *exhaled* by the blossoms.

Unfortunately I can not explain just now the reason for these differences in observation as to the presence of *Indol* in Jasmin blossoms. It is not impossible that there are some Jasmin blossoms in which for some unknown reasons the formation of *Indol* is at a minimum, and that flowers of this kind were used by Hesse in his researches.

It is also notable that the Essence content in the blossoms used by me was high (750 grams from 1,000 kilograms of blossoms, as compared with 200 grams secured by Hesse), both directly and in the "Pure Jasmin" of Pillet. The result is, that the extraction by enfleurage is not so advantageous as the extraction from fresh blossoms, not indicated by Hesse.

It would be of great theoretical and practical interest to make some researches as to the comparative composition of Essences extracted directly from the Jasmin and from Jasmin pomades, so as to ascertain which are the perfumes taking their birth during the enfleurage of Jasmin. The difference between these two Essences appears not only in their aroma, but also in their physical properties. Thus, for instance, the Essence from pomades is dextrorotary, while that made from the direct extraction is levorotary.

Some investigations along this line have been begun in the laboratory of Hesse & Co., where, as we know, Hesse made his investigations. The results will be published later.

CASSIE.—The properties of this Essence are also unknown. The Essence obtained by purifying with alcohol that extraction prepared during October-December, 1903, from 1,000 kilograms of fresh acacia blossoms (*Acacia farnesiana*) after rectification resembled Essence of Rose. At 21° it deposited small flat needles of paraffine (?) and solidified fully between 18° and 19°. It showed no fluorescence in alcoholic solution.

Properties: Density, 1.040 at 27°; Optical Rotation, -40° at 25° (tube of 100 mm.); Index of Acidity, 42.50 (=10.3% of salicylic acid); Index of Ethers, 114 = 30.90% of ethers expressed in methylic ether of salicylic acid.

One thousand kilograms of blossoms furnished 840 grams of Essence reproducing the aroma of Acacia very well.

The nature of most of the perfumes furnished by the blossoms of *Acacia farnesiana* has already been established by Walnaum, who found the following bodies in it: Benzoin aldehyde, salicylic acid and its methylic ether, benzylic alcohol, decylic aldehyde and a ketone of violet odor. Scimmel & Co. have also found cuminic aldehyde, geraniol and linalool.

In the laboratory of Haarman & Reimer they have isolated a sesquiterpene alcohol, "farnesol," which exists in Essence of Musk and Essence of Thyme.

Besides the extractions mentioned above for the production of Essences, other extractions are made at Grasse, used very little in Perfumery. I am now taking up the study of Essences contained in these extractions in order to study them more closely.

Moniteur Scientifique.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF STATE AND NATIONAL PURE FOOD OFFICIALS.

The Convention of the State and National Food and Dairy Departments was held at the Island of Mackinac, August 4-7, and was largely attended.

An extended program was presented, many papers being read in public session, but the discussions were, for the most part, in executive session, that there might be more freedom of expression, and possibly more action.

Among the papers read was one on "Regulation of the Manufacture of Flavoring Extracts," by Prof. Julius Hortvet, Chemist, Dairy and Food Commission, St. Paul, Minn., which we hope to present in full in a later issue.

In his opening address, Prof. E. F. Ladd, the President, advocated more stringent regulation and legislation than ever. He advocated the prohibition of all preservatives, the dating of canned goods, and the marking of the net weight on all packages of food products. It seemed to be the general opinion among State officials that the uniformity towards which many look will not be on the basis of the National laws, but on the lines of the more stringent State laws.

Among other sentiments expressed by President Ladd, in his opening address, were the following:

"During the past six years there has been created a sentiment among the people for pure foods and truthful labeling, and we have seen marked improvement in the character of the foods, beverages and drugs furnished to the people of this country."

"Not a few of our drugs, drug preparations, extracts, etc., contained wood alcohol, known to be a deadly poison."

"Lemon and vanilla extracts were largely imitation products and put up with wood alcohol. Many of the preparations dispensed at the drug stores varied from 25 to 150 per cent. of the U. S. P. strength; and fully 75 per cent. of the patent medicines were fakes, pure and simple."

"To-day these conditions are largely changed. Pure foods, pure drugs of proper strength and truthful labeling are in a large measure being realized, and this association has done its full share in making possible this changed condition and in creating the healthy public sentiment which has sprung up in all parts of our land."

"I desire also to recommend that the chemists hold at least one executive session, where they can freely discuss the different problems which are presented to them, and compare notes as to findings in the different States for particular products, and methods to be employed in dealing with them. I am sure some interesting developments await you if you but travel the proper field, and each will go back strengthened for future work, and with a clearer idea of what your fellow-chemists are doing in their States."

"Says Commissioner Slater: 'Undoubtedly the greatest fraud now being perpetrated in the sale of food stuffs in this State (Minnesota), as well as in nearly all other States in the Union, is the short-weight and short-measure fraud.'

"Unfortunately, the wording of the National Food Law has encouraged this kind of fraud. It may almost be said to have placed a premium upon this type of fraud by inducing the manufacturers to prepare and place upon the market goods to be sold by the package, rather than by the pound. In ninety per cent. of such cases, these special packages have been prepared for no other purpose than to aid in continuing the perpetration of fraud of too long standing, but which has now been made to take a new form."

"Every container should not only show the true net weight, but these should be standard weights and measures for all such products generally sold by the pound, quart, gallon, bushel, etc."

"I believe that every tin container and every sealed package should be made to show the date when the same was put up, and, in the case of canned goods, this should be indented in the tin cap itself."

"Fresh goods should command a premium over stale goods or old goods carried over for a length of time; and the people have a right to know that this is the condition."

"One of the most important matters for the consideration of this Association at the present time is the work of the Standards Committee. As far as possible, this work should be done in collaboration with a similar committee from the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Our own committee, in order that its work may have the widest influence, should be enlarged, and the work apportioned to sub-committees. The establishment of standards for foods, beverages and drug products, not official at the present time, should be carried forward to completion as rapidly as possible. Such standards, when once adopted by the Association, should be made official in the several States by incorporating the same in our State laws, thus rendering it easier for successful prosecution in violation of the laws, and, at the same time, it would serve as a means of informing the manufacturer of the requirements, which would then be uniform for all States."

"In order to insure success, these standards must be uniform for the several States, but they need not necessarily take into consideration the requirements under the present National Law, which is being enforced more as a label, rather than as a food law. The fact that a State law specifically enumerates certain harmful ingredients not to be used in foods, such, for example, as formaldehyde, salicylic acid, sulphurous acid, saccharin, anilin dyes, etc., makes it easier of enforcement than when we must go into courts in opposition to those who care little for the welfare of the people, and who frequently employ professional experts ready to sell their service to either side of any cause."

"I believe in uniformity of State Food Laws, and to that end it seems to me that the Association should promptly take action to have a committee appointed to prepare a general food law adapted to meet the wants of all States. Local conditions will then make supplementary laws necessary, in order to correct local and temporary evils. A good general food and drug law, one that prohibits by name the recognized harmful ingredients, accepting the standards established by the Association as official, would harmonize many differences at present in existence; strengthen our position with the people; make our laws easier of enforcement; disarm food adulterators and their political constituency of the last vestige of fighting ground, and bring protection to the honest manufacturer."

"It has been recognized that the common ground on which State and National laws can best meet for their harmonious enforcement is through the establishment of proper standards which would serve as a guide for both State and National authorities, prove an aid to the courts, and enable honest manufacturers to meet the demands of the several food laws. Such standards, when well established, should become a part of our State Pure Food Codes. The value of these standards has already been clearly recognized by all who have had to do with the enforcement of law, or even with the chemical problems connected with the same. The establishment of standards is what the food adulterators and special interests fight against, for, with established standards once in force the food adulterator's days are numbered; the honest producer comes to his own, and the people receive what they order and pay for."

"The Secretary of Agriculture, apparently observing that such standards, when the work had been partially completed, were not pleasing to the special interests, seems to have succumbed to the pressure brought to bear, and, unfortunately, even aided in nullifying the work."

VANILLA VERSUS VANILLIN.

THE BEAN THREATENED BY ITS CHEMICAL COMPETITOR.

In reference to a proposed petition by French colonists to the home government for protection against "vanillin," which threatens their vanilla industry, Consul Julius D. Dreher, of Tahiti, Society Islands, has compiled the following from French colonial publications:

The consumption of vanillin in France is 66,000 pounds per annum, and of vanilla 132,000 pounds; but the amount of vanillin consumed equals in strength 6,600,000 pounds of vanilla, while the world's production of vanilla is only 1,221,000 pounds. The 132,000 pounds of vanilla consumed in France pays the government a duty of \$24,125, while vanillin pays nothing.

Considering the strength of vanillin and its decreased price as a result of improved methods of manufacture, it has fallen from \$6.85 a pound in 1876 to \$3.33, its present price, and as it is claimed that a pound of vanillin is equal in power as a perfume to 100 pounds of vanilla it is now cheaper to use the chemical—for vanillin is wholly a chemical production, without any vanilla whatever in its composition.

The French colonists, who produce more than one-half the world's production of vanilla, do not ask their government to prohibit the use of vanillin; they only ask that its fraudulent use be prohibited by law. Their petition reads as follows:

(1) That in conformity with the law against frauds, the sellers of articles containing a chemical perfume instead of vanilla be required to make that fact known to the purchasers thereof.

(2) That the sellers be prohibited from using for chemical product the name of vanillin.

(3) That a duty be levied on vanillin equivalent to that paid by vanilla, and, as vanilla pays 18 cents a pound, vanillin, being 100 times more powerful than vanilla, should pay \$18 a pound.

In presenting the case of the colonists the fact is cited that in the United States laws are already in operation to prevent the fraudulent use of such chemical products as vanillin, and that the people of the United States, while producing no vanilla, are the largest consumers thereof in the world.

(The American importation of vanilla beans in the fiscal year 1907 amounted to 969,032 pounds, worth \$1,523,156. About one-half came from Mexico, while one-third was shipped from France. The bean is admitted free of duty, while vanillin pays 80 cents per ounce, the 1907 imports amounting to only 100 ounces, worth \$320.)

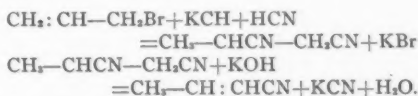
MUSTARD OIL.

Whilst there is now hardly any doubt about the structure of allyl cyanide, which, according to Kekulé and Rinne [*Berl. Berichte*, 6 (1873), 386] has not the structural formula of an allyl compound $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CN}$, but that of crotonitrile, $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CN}$, since F. Lippmann [*Monatsh. f. Chemie*, 12 (1891), 402] and F. Schindler (*Ibid.*, 410) have also supplied an unobjectionable proof in favor of the formula drawn up by Kekulé and Rinne, nothing is as yet known of the reaction mechanism during the formation of this cyanide from the allyl halogenides (Schimmel & Co. Semi-Annual Report, April, 1907, p. 71).

Kekulé and Rinne did not explain the rearrangement which must be assumed to occur in the formation of allyl cyanide, and Lippmann only called attention to the analogy between the atonic displacement in this case, and the one which occurs in the conversion of safrol to isosafrol.

For this reason, C. Pomeranz [*Liebigs Annalen*, 351 (1907), 354] has made experiments with the view of clear-

ing up this remarkable reaction, for which he prepared the allyl cyanide, according to Lippmann, from allyl bromide and potassium cyanide. He then found that for the formation of crotonitrile from allyl halogenides and potassium cyanide, the presence of water is a preliminary condition, and he thus supplied a simple explanation of the reaction mechanism. The HCN formed by hydrolysis from the potassium cyanide acts simultaneously with KCN on halogen allyl, with formation of propylene cyanide, which then further reacts with the KOH also formed by hydrolysis, when the water entering into reaction, to which in this process the part of a catalyzer belongs, is continuously reformed.



When saponifying the crotonitrile with dilute sulphuric acid, liquid isocrotonic acid is formed, which at higher temperatures is converted to solid crotonic acid.

As, according to Will and Körner [*Liebigs Annalen*, 125 (1863), 281], allyl cyanide is formed by the action of water on mustard oil, and (in accordance with what is said above) is identical with crotonitrile, it is possible that natural mustard oil is a mixture of propenyl and allyl isothiocyanate. Artificial mustard oil, which is of course obtained in a similar manner as allyl cyanide, might possibly also contain the propenyl compound $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}:\text{CHCNS}$.

Pomeranz also supplies the proof of these possibilities only with artificial mustard oil. On oxidation he obtained in addition to much formic acid, also some acetic acid, which could only have been formed from propenyl isothiocyanate. Pomeranz is of opinion that the quantity of the propenyl compound, which is formed during the synthesis of mustard oil, is much larger than that formed by him, and he surmises that it remains behind in the higher boiling portions during fractionating.—*Merck's Report*.

BEWARE OF SCHULENBERG.

To the Editor:

SIR—In the interest of the drug profession, wholesalers and allied industries, we deem it our duty to acquaint you with the following facts, which, if published, might be of value to your readers:

A man of good appearance, engaging manners and fluent talk, representing himself as former head chemist in the laboratory of Hegeman & Co., and showing references from them and others, calling himself M. Schulenberg, or M. von Schulenberg, has been working the old game on many manufacturers and jobbers of obtaining goods on credit, by making the statement that he had established himself as a broker, that he had the agency of some European essential oil house, that he had \$15,000 stock on hand, fully paid, etc., etc.

In addition he showed bills from the best and most conservative houses.

His field of operations now seems to be Boston, for a letter addressed to him was forwarded to Boston General Delivery, and from there returned.

THE REINSCHILD CHEMICAL COMPANY.

New York, July 8.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

[The news appearing under this heading from month to month is the latest possible authentic reports from the various floral culture centers or markets. Just because these are reports taken on the spot, reflecting actual conditions which are constantly changing, apparent contradictions are due to altered conditions, and must be so considered.—ED.]

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—A period of calm and moderate temperature has succeeded the first two weeks of hailstorms with which July was ushered in. But even then the weather was more like November than July, and much harm was done to crops, especially by the great humidity, and little sunshine. At last the sun shines more brightly, and possibly the harm is not irremediable. Our crops of flowers are naturally very backward; the gathering of *Jasmin*, for instance, has only just begun, and the factories have little to keep them busy as yet. The lateness of the season, coupled with the hail, will affect the crops as a whole very materially.

The Peppermint plantations look well, however, but Tuberoses have been seriously damaged by the hail, not only as to the leaves and twigs, but even the bulbs.

Frequent warnings against overproduction have been uttered, and in a late number of *La Petite Revue*, M. Paul Jeancard emphasizes the warning in connection with the poor sale of Roses this year. He attributes this altogether to overproduction. He states that the consumption of Rose products has increased very materially during 1906 and 1907, and with an ordinary production prices would remain at a profitable level, but the contrary is the case, and factories are overloaded with Rose products in stock. M. Jeancard does not advise fixing a duty on Rose products, saying: "Those products manufactured from Bulgarian Roses are entirely different from those made from French Roses. In Bulgaria they manufacture Otto, here we make pomades and products extracted by volatile solvents. It must be remembered that the Paris Perfumers, who export in such large quantities, are the best customers of Grasse and Cannes factories, and it would be unwise to tax them on Bulgarian Otto which we cannot make. Nevertheless, we must guard ourselves against all danger from that direction. What will we do if the Bulgarians begin to compete by making pomades and products extracted by volatile solvents? If we impose a duty we will sacrifice our foreign patronage and interfere with our Parisian patrons. A better method of defense lies in increasing the yield to the hectare, reducing the cost of cultivation by using plows and studying fertilizers to increase the yield of blossoms, and obtaining more perfume from each blossom, and finally by using new varieties of Roses with heavy yield, some of which are already being studied." Many agree with M. Jeancard that the solution of this difficulty is along the lines pointed out by him.

The distilleries opened in the mountains at this season for the manufacture of Oils from Alpine flowers, especially Lavender, are in full activity. All is in their favor, for on account of the abundant rains just over the blossoming has been very abundant. The prices are, however, not very satisfactory to the manufacturers. The high prices of the last few years are gradually disappearing, and returning to the normal. The falling off in demand from the United States has had a very serious effect, especially upon Oil Lavender, but it is hoped that with the improvement reported the demand will soon be normal again.

It is estimated that the hail did damage to the extent of no less than 400,000 francs to flowers alone.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.—Caraway Oil. The new crop of Caraway seed is now on hand; the quality is satisfactory in color and grain, but the yield of oil, as far as we can judge from the small number of trial distillations, is much below that of last year. If the average yield is not better the price of Caraway oil cannot be reduced in accordance with the lower value of the seed.

The Caraway market is lower, but the closing is firm. In spite of most frequent offerings there are more buyers in the market than sellers. The general position of the article justifies the reserve of the sellers.

The official crop report under date of 17th July states that the area in cultivation amounts to 4,301 HA. only, against 4,925 HA. in 1907, and the crop is said to be rather bad on moor-ground in North-Holland and Utrecht, moderate on clay-ground in North-Holland, pretty good in South-Holland, pretty good, to good, in Groningen and good in Friesland, Zeeland and West-North-Brabant.

We may add that the result seems to be disappointing in Zeeland, while the crop in North-Holland is slightly above expectation. Last year's crop amounted to 116,000 bags, which is almost entirely absorbed by consumption together with 15,000 bags of former years. We cannot estimate this year's crop higher than 90,000 to 100,000 bags and the stocks left will hardly exceed some thousand bags.

Under such circumstances we believe that the present price is attractive; we expect higher prices and recommend making contracts for Caraway oil, etc., without further delay.

Shipments of Oil drawn from new crop seed will commence at the end of this week.

Sandalwood Oil is in strong demand. Some large lots of Macassar Sandalwood arrived here lately.

Clove Oil unchanged. The market for cloves is dull without transactions of importance. Amboina cloves are in strong demand; no stocks are left in our market.

Mustard Oil genuine is in strong demand. Kananga Oil very little offering and is higher.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

How ridiculous it is to suppose that there can be any permanent abatement of prosperity in the United States may be seen from Secretary Wilson's annual report.

A country, still thinly settled and imperfectly cultivated, in which farmers in one year can add \$7,412,000,000 to the general wealth, as our farmers did in 1907, is never going to suffer long from hard times. This is thrice as much as all the railroads earned.

During the last nine years farmers, according to Mr. Wilson, have produced property valued at \$53,000,000,000, and two years' output of the farms would buy all the railroads in the country. Not only has farm production doubled in the past ten years, but prices of farm products are 75 per cent. higher than in 1896. In 1907 the farmer received 8 per cent. more for his product than in 1891, when they last previously touched high-water mark.

Farm production will continue to increase with the increase in population for many years to come, and as long as it is going up the country need have no fear of continued business depression.

FLAVORING EXTRACT NEWS.

FEDERAL.

Knowing the confusion that exists regarding the Guaranty, F. I. D. 96 has been issued, and is as follows:

SERIAL NUMBER GUARANTY.

As a result of the numerous requests for specific information on various points connected with the filing of general guaranties with the department, as well as on the use of serial numbers after they have been assigned, the following general instructions bearing on these questions are issued for the guidance of those interested:

(A) For information regarding the serial number guaranty, see Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act (Circular 21), Regulation 9, and Food Inspection Decisions 40, 70, 72 and 83.

(B) Articles to be guaranteed may be referred to in the guaranty in the following ways:

(1) By name.

(2) By use of general terms. For example, proprietary medicines, extracts, carbonated waters, etc., using the proper terms to cover the line or lines sold.

(3) By stating in the space reserved for listing articles "all articles which are now or which may hereafter be manufactured, packed, distributed or sold by," in which case the serial number can be used on all foods or drugs, subject to the act, manufactured or owned and sold by the guarantor.

(C) The formulæ of preparations are not required to be given.

(D) The serial number guaranty should not be used on articles not entitled to bear such a guaranty: For example:

(1) Those of a character which are not included in the definition of articles within the purview of the act as given in section 6 found on page 17 of Circular 21.

(2) Those subject to the meat inspection law, i. e., meat and meat food products of domestic origin or manufacture derived from cattle, swine, sheep and goats. (Imported meat and meat food products are subject to the Food and Drugs Act, and may be guaranteed by means of a serial number or guaranty.)

(3) Those used in the arts and for technical purposes.

(E) A serial number assigned to a guaranty can be used on any article covered therein to which the act applies. (See B.)

(F) Products not covered by the guaranty on file at the department can be added thereto by executing another guaranty covering them to be filed as a supplement to the original instrument. (See B.)

(G) The serial number guaranty can be printed either directly on the principal label or appear on a supplemental label or paster attached to the goods.

(H) Only a resident of the United States can make a valid guaranty. (See Food Inspection Decision 62.)

(I) The general guaranty filed with the department must be executed by the person, company, association, or corporation who assumes responsibility for the goods, or by his or its agent thereunto lawfully authorized, and the authority of such agent must plainly be made to appear when the guaranty is offered to be filed.

(J) Full information relative to the signing of the guaranty instrument appears at the bottom of the blank form of guaranty.

(K) The signature should be acknowledged before a notary public or other official authorized to administer an oath. The seal of such official should always be affixed to the document.

H. W. WILEY,
FREDERICK L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. MCCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1908.

Notice of Judgment No. 4, dated July 29, is received.

STATE.

New York—

AN APPROVED LABEL FOR EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

The New York State Board of Pharmacy has received many inquiries regarding the proper label to use on a compound extract of vanilla, such as contains vanillin and coumarin as intensifiers of the flavor. Through the courtesy of Warren L. Bradt, Secretary, we are able to reproduce the text of a label which conforms to the requirements of the section of the agricultural law of the State of New York governing this subject. It explains that the law defines adulteration as follows: (1) "If any substance or substances have been added which will reduce the quality of strength." (2) "If any substance or substances have been substituted for the article." (3) "If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted."

The law defines misbranding as follows: (1) "If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article." (2) "If it be mixed, colored, powdered or stained * * * when sold or offered for sale shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser." (3) "If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, or if the same is falsely misbranded as to the state or territory in which it is manufactured or produced."

EXTRACT OF VANILLA

COMBINED WITH

VANILLIN AND COUMARIN,

ALCOHOL, WATER, GLYCERINE, SUGAR AND SUGAR COLOR.

The accompanying form of label has received the approval of the New York State Department of Agriculture, as it meets with all the requirements of the law. When, however, extract of vanilla is sold under its own distinctive title or name it may contain only vanilla bean, sugar, glycerine, alcohol and water. If any other substance is added, such as coloring matter, the name of such substance must be printed on the label.

We have received the following:

Compilation of State "Pure Drug" Laws, since January 1, 1908. National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

California State Board of Health, Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 1.

Kansas State Board of Health, Bulletin, July, 1908, including analyses of drugs found below standard or adulterated and illegal.

Indiana State Board of Health, Vol. X, No. 6.

Missouri, First Annual Report of State Dairy and Food Commissioner R. M. Washburn. Color in Flavoring Extracts scored.

Ohio Food and Drug Laws, compiled by Renwick W. Dunlap, Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Pennsylvania, Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 6.

Wisconsin, Semi-Annual Bulletins, contains lists of Extracts lawful and illegal.

Wyoming, Bulletin of Analyses, August 1.

Consul Albert Halstead, of Birmingham, Eng., reports that if there are openings in Stettin and throughout Germany for British articles there should be similar openings for all those articles which are made in the United States, especially for umbrellas, soaps, scents, preparations for the toilet, boot polishes, and high-class writing paper.

THE PURITY OF COMMERCIAL OLIVE OILS.*

By C. R. NOYES, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It seems to be a tradition in the drug trade that all olive oil, "pure," "genuine," or whatever other attractive title it bears, is, as a matter of fact, never "pure," "genuine," etc., but a compound of various cheap adulterants or spurious imitations. This attitude of suspicion has been so long justified by the demoralized condition of the market that it may be some time before it becomes generally recognized that for the most part the present olive oils are true to label. Substitutes are now labeled "salad oil," and sophistications are limited to the stringent regulations of both federal and state inspection, to a constricted and somewhat hazardous traffic.

All imported oils are examined by customs inspectors, and whatever does not comply with the United States Pharmacopoeia requirements is, of course, rejected and returned. Although these standards are applied to all olive oils, whether edible or destined for mechanical purposes, a distinction is made between the two kinds in respect of duty, for in the case of oil manifestly for use in the arts, the duty of forty cents a gallon is remitted. In order to escape this charge, all that has been necessary, heretofore, was the verdict of the inspector that the oil was unfit for food. This decision, based on taste and smell, has been enforced in a highly inconsistent manner, and, no doubt, much of the duty free oil has gone on the market as salad oil. Of late, however, most of the Spanish or "Malaga" oil, which constitutes the bulk of that imported for industrial purposes, has, to judge by the samples analyzed at this laboratory (research laboratory of Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia), been necessarily of so high a content of fatty acids as to preclude the possibility of its use as food. As this does not diminish its usefulness in other ways, it would seem to be a sound basis for establishing the distinction.

With the exception of rancidity, which does not affect the purity of the oil, the quality of all olive oil imported in original packages is now, undoubtedly, all that it should be, though varying in flavor and odor according to its source. The geographical names of these oils are largely fictitious and meaningless. It is customary to ship practically all high grade Italian oil from Leghorn and label it "Lucca." Likewise the French export oils go by the name "Marseilles," etc., though they may be pressed from olives grown in Spain. The names have great selling value and are used to cover a multitude of "lesser breeds."

After the original import package is opened in this country, it is quite possible that the pure olive oils are adulterated with cottonseed, sesame, rape, palm and other cheaper oils. However, interstate and intrastate traffic in these illegal products cannot assume large proportions, now that the supervision by national and local authorities has arrived at some degree of precision, and retailers can be secure as to the purity of the olive oil they buy if it comes from a reputable house.

California oils are subject to the same requirements as the imported ones, and the likelihood of adulterations in

their case is no greater than for those imported oils which are bottled in this country.

There still remains the possibility of olive oil being adulterated so cleverly that the pharmacopoeial tests cannot detect it, and as inspectors are not likely to go deeper into the examination than the legal standard requires, such a mixture might be sold as pure olive oil.

The statement has been made that the addition of a small amount of palm oil will conceal the presence of oil of sesame in olive oil, as far as the United States Pharmacopoeia identification test is concerned, and will satisfactorily adjust all constants.

This claim was supported with some evidence that certain houses were practicing this sophistication. Experiments were made to determine the accuracy of the oil of sesame identification test in the presence of palm oil. The results indicate that the latter cannot be made to disguise the oil of sesame, though this test, whether in the presence of palm oil or not, fails to show less than a five per cent. proportion of oil of sesame. Such a narrow limit would render an adulteration of this nature unprofitable, and our investigation, extending over a period of nine months, would seem to conclusively refute the notion that such a thing was a matter of practice.

Whatever adulteration is being carried on at the present time is certainly done on a small scale, and it is quite safe to assume that the generality of olive oil offered varies only in quality and not in composition.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE WOLF CREEK SOAP COMPANY, Dayton, O., by William Schanders, Chester J. Wagner, J. L. Schuster, William Schander, Jr., and C. H. Egetter; capital, \$25,000.

DR. T. M. SAYMAN SOAP REMEDY AND MERCANTILE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo.; capital stock, \$75,000, all paid. Incorporators—Thomas M. Sayman, Gertrude E. Sayman, Bonnie J. Sayman and Bessie A. Sayman.

QUAKERTOWN CHEMICAL LABORATORY Co.; to manufacture and deal in toilet preparations and supplies; capital stock, \$250,000. Incorporators—Ralph M. Lashalle and Howard R. Moyer, Quakertown, Pa., and Fred S. Brink, Philadelphia.

THE CENTRAL MANUFACTURING Co., Augusta, Me., manufacturing and dealing in soap, candles and toilet articles, \$300,000 capital stock, of which nothing is paid in. Officers: President, J. Berry, of Augusta; treasurer, J. Berry, of Augusta. Certificate filed July 2, 1908.

SOAP LAKE SOAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Seattle, Wash., \$100,000; J. F. Frampton, George B. Riley and J. N. Bowling, incorporators.

THE STANLEY LIQUID SOAP COMPANY, of Boston, Mass.; capital, \$50,000; Edward S. Beckman, Benjamin N. Upham, Waldo Horton, Henry P. Upham.

* Read at the Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association, June, 1908.

IN THE TRADE

The Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co. is erecting a large soap factory in Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Geo. Hall, of the United Perfume Co., Boston, was in New York, shaking hands with old friends.

Lever Brothers, the well-known British soap makers, are opening a branch in Austria, as Lever & Co.

Daniel F. Wright, 179 Walnut Avenue, Boston, Mass., is a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$4,515.

George Washington, Camden, N. J., had both hands badly burned by an explosion of potash in a soap factory.

Mr. Theo. Williams, of the Crescent Perfume Co., Rochester, N. Y., was in New York lately on a business trip.

Mr. A. J. Hilbert, of Milwaukee, was in New York, on his usual business trip at this season. Did anyone say billiards?

There was a small fire in the building of Masury, Young & Co., Milk Street, Boston, August 8th. The damage was not great.

Mr. Edwin H. Burr (Roure-Bertrand Fils) is on a Western trip, accompanied by M. Lafitte, who is making the acquaintance of the trade.

Mr. W. G. Ungerer made a flying trip West, and reports a considerable improvement in business in that section, with prospects of still better times to come.

We note that the Consolidated Soap Co., after a successful advertising campaign in the West, is now starting to push "Affinity" Toilet Soap in the East.

The Bon Ami and J. T. Robertson Soap Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., were closed down for two weeks the early part of the month, for usual repairs and overhauling.

Mr. Edward Long has sent out a brief circular containing a list of the many staple products and novelties handled by him. It should be most suggestive to those receiving it.

Mr. P. R. Dreyer, Vice-President of Stanley, Jordan & Co., has returned from Block Island, where he spent two weeks with his family accumulating a very healthy looking coat of tan.

Mrs. Mary Cline has filed a suit for damages against the Procter & Gamble Soap Co., Cincinnati, asking \$5,000, alleging that her blood has been poisoned by a soap made by the defendants.

There was an explosion in the laboratory of Colgate & Co., Jersey City, July 28th, but the damage was slight, though the excitement in the neighborhood ran high, as it was rumored that the neighboring Church of Sts. Peter and Paul was on fire.

Dr. A. Blaile, who is now established at 98-100 Beekman Street, New York, as proprietor of the Niagara Chemical Laboratory, was for many years a manufacturer of synthetics in Zurich, Switzerland. He has been engaged in similar work in this country for about seven years.

Adhesives of all descriptions for all imaginable purposes are the specialty of The Arabol Manufacturing Company, No. 100 William Street, New York City. For pasting labels on glass they make Crystol and a variety of other gums. Their special preparation for labeling on tin is called Tinnol, that meets all requirements.

The August-September Price List of Ungerer & Co. is just received, and proves of special interest on account of the very careful and exact physico-chemical characteristics assigned to all of the Essential Oils of approved purity. The list of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations in the Crude Drug Department, in charge of Mr. A. C. Stallman, will prove valuable to the trade.

Prof. Eugene Charabot, of Magagnose, near Grasse, has joined the forces of Hugues Ainé, Grasse, France, manufacturers of pomades, liquid concretes, etc. For several years Prof. Charabot has been identified with the essential oil industry as an analytical chemist in the employ of various well-known Grasse manufacturers. It is reported that he will shortly visit the United States.

George A. Meyer, head of the Meyer-Schmidt Grocery Company, of St. Louis, with several other gentlemen, has purchased the control of the J. G. Haas Soap Company, of St. Louis, which is a \$100,000 corporation. The new officers of the concern are Charles A. Niemeyer, President, who is also acting in the same capacity in the Vane-Calvert Paint Company; E. C. Altenbernd, Secretary; Henry Schenkel, Treasurer; Hugh Becker, Director.

BEOWULF AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By EMILY DREYER.

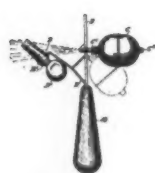
In comparing these two men it is necessary to state, first of all, in what respect they are alike, and in what respect they differ from each other. They are alike because each represents the heroic type of his period, and their difference lies in the fact that while Beowulf was a physical hero, Roosevelt is a moral hero.

The next point to discuss is the work which has made each rank as a hero. Beowulf killed monsters that destroyed homes and devastated countries, while Theodore Roosevelt exerts himself to the utmost to better the unsatisfactory social and economic conditions existing in modern times, which are the dragons and monsters of the people of the twentieth century. As Beowulf was wounded in his last combat with the dragon, so has Roosevelt hurt himself, with a certain class of people, by conscientiously following the path which duty pointed out to him and which he is convinced is the only right path.

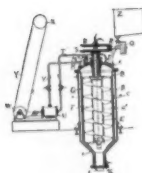
We find that Beowulf left an enormous amount of wealth to his kingdom and his followers. Theodore Roosevelt, when his term of office shall have expired, will leave, not only to all good Americans, but to the world at large, an example of duty well performed which it would be beneficial for us to follow. His work for the betterment of conditions is still going on and will, no doubt, continue to do so, though he ceases to be President of the United States.

We print the bright little essay above from the pen of the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Dreyer, as it has aroused considerable interest in the high school now attended by this promising daughter of such popular parents.

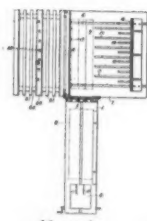
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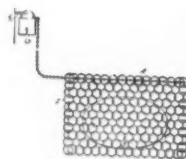
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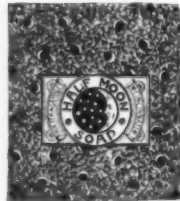
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NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade-marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade-marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade-Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St.,
New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

804,461.—SOAP-PARTITIONING TABLE.—Edward P. Pullen, Hackensack, N. J., assignor to Charles W. Aiken, West New Brighton, N. Y. Filed Sept. 14, 1907.

The method of partitioning a slab of soap, consisting in pushing the slab, by means of pressers spaced further apart than the width of the sections into which the slab is to be divided, past cutters of such thinness that they leave the sections in adhesive contact, arresting the section located between the middle pair of pushers, whereby the slab is bent and the parts on each side of the said section are pulled apart therefrom, and subsequently and separately arresting the sections between each adjacent pair of pushers on both sides of the middle pair.

804,700.—SAFETY SOAP-HOLDER.—Plummer P. Royal, Drummond, Mont. Filed Jan. 15, 1908.

A safety soap-holder consisting of a flexible sack composed of interwoven links, and a flexible anchoring chain laced back and forth through the links bounding the opening of the sack, and having one end fastened to a link adjacent to one end of the mouth of the sack.

895,477.—LIQUID SOAP AND PROCESS OF PRODUCING THE SAME.—Karl Lendrich, Hamburg, Germany, assignor to Hugo Lieber, New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 5, 1907.

1. A liquid soap, in which benzin is readily soluble, consisting of ingredients resulting from a mixture of suitable oil, spirits and potash lye, substantially as described.

2. A liquid soap, in which benzin is readily soluble.

5. A liquid soap, in which benzin is readily soluble, consisting of ingredients resulting from a mixture of suitable

oil, rich in compounds of the unsaturated, fatty acids, spirits and potash lye, containing 50 per cent. potassium hydroxid substantially free from sodium hydroxid and from carbonates and chlorids, substantially as described.

896,551.—METHOD OF COOLING SOAP.—Frederic Jürgens, Sangerhausen, Germany. Filed Aug. 19, 1905.

1. The method of cooling soap which consists in cooling hot soap solution in a closed cooled vessel, subjecting the soap solution during cooling to agitation and to the action of a vacuum, and scraping off any crust of soap which may form on the cooled surfaces.

4. The method of cooling soap, which consists in cooling hot soap solution in a closed cooled vessel, and subjecting the solution during cooling to the action of a vacuum.

5. The method of cooling soap, which consists in cooling hot soap solution in a closed cooled vessel while subjected to the action of a vacuum and suddenly removing the vacuum.

896,552.—PERFUME-VAPORIZER.—Edward J. Keefer, North Manchester, Ind. Filed Dec. 4, 1907.

1. A perfume-vaporizer, comprising a support, a holder for an object adapted to carry a minute quantity of perfumery and projecting laterally from the support, and a pivotally mounted air-forcing device carried by the support at the side of the same, opposite that from which the holder projects with its nozzle extending in the direction of the holder.

5. A perfume-vaporizer, comprising a handled rod, a fork projecting sidewise from the said rod and provided with an offset for removably supporting a stopper, and an air bulb supported at an angle from the said rod and having its discharge nozzle in line with the side of the body of the stopper.

896,647.—HAIR-TONIC.—Sidney R. Mackay, Glace Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, assignor of one-half to John Marshall Hall, Glace Bay, Canada. Filed Dec. 10, 1907.

The herein-described hair- tonic consisting of a mixture of olive oil, rose-water, spirits of ammonia, tincture of cantharides, attar of roses, and an aqueous decoction of a mixture of the leaves, tender tops and flowers of rosemary, and the leaves and stems of southern wood, substantially in the proportion stated.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

69,946.—Tooth-Paste.—Klewe & Co., Inc., New Haven, Conn.

Filed March 23, 1908. Serial No. 33,554. Published May 19, 1908.

69,947.—Foot-Powder.—Lake Chemical Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

Filed April 9, 1908. Serial No. 33,964. Published May 19, 1908.

70,021.—Mouth Washes, Powders, and Paste, Used as Dentifrices.—Karl August Lingner, Dresden, Germany.

Filed December 5, 1905. Serial No. 15,211. Published May 19, 1908.

70,031.—Perfumed Soap.—C. E. Fulford, Limited, Leeds, England.

Filed March 21, 1908. Serial No. 33,505. Published May 26, 1908.

70,033.—Powders for Cleaning the Hands.—Joseph Robinson Ford, New York, N. Y.

Filed April 23, 1908. Serial No. 34,301. Published May 26, 1908.

70,034.—Tablets for Washing and Cleaning Purposes.—H. K. Hottenstein Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed April 22, 1908. Serial No. 34,275. Published May 26, 1908.

70,047.—Detergent Cleanser and Dirt-Remover.—William A. Connelly, Boston, Mass.

Filed January 22, 1908. Serial No. 32,376. Published May 26, 1908.

70,048.—Olive-Oil.—Ekman-Stow Co., Oroville, Cal.

Filed April 8, 1908. Serial No. 33,957. Published May 26, 1908.

70,101.—Toilet Soap.—The Geyserite Manufacturing Company, Denver, Colo.

Filed April 18, 1907. Serial No. 26,772. Published September 24, 1907.

70,105.—Laundry Soap.—Iowa Soap Company, Burlington, Iowa.

Filed May 16, 1907. Serial No. 27,412. Published July 9, 1907.

70,115.—Soaps.—Aktiebolaget Barnängens Tekniska Fabrik, Stockholm, Sweden.

Filed October 9, 1907. Serial No. 30,506. Published June 2, 1908.

70,143.—Powdered Detergent Hand-Cleaning Preparation.—Eli Atwell, Mountaendale, N. Y.

Filed February 6, 1907. Serial No. 25,160. Published November 5, 1907.

70,156.—Toilet Waters.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 34,044. Published June 2, 1908.

70,175.—Soaps.—F. Bagot & Co., Paris, France.

Filed May 2, 1908. Serial No. 34,547. Published June 9, 1908.

70,221.—Perfumes and Face-Powders.—A. Francis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Filed December 14, 1907. Serial No. 31,721. Published January 28, 1908.

70,223.—Tooth-Powder.—Sampei Hirao, Tokyo, Japan.

Filed January 10, 1907. Serial No. 24,567. Published June 9, 1908.

70,224.—Soap.—Louisville Soap Company, Louisville, Ky.

Filed May 7, 1908. Serial No. 34,634. Published June 9, 1908.

70,252.—Perfumes, Perfume Extracts, and Toilet Waters.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,886. Published June 16, 1908.

70,253.—Perfume Extracts, Perfumes, and Toilet Waters.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,887. Published June 16, 1908.

70,254.—Tooth-Powder.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,888. Published June 16, 1908.

70,258.—Hair-Wash.—Koko Maricopas Company, Limited, London, England.

Filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 34,049. Published June 16, 1908.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,235.—Title: "Complexion Cream, Purity Brand." (For a Toilet Cream.) Carleton & Hovey Company, Lowell, Mass.

14,318.—Title: "Pink Velvetine Face Wash." (For a Face Wash.) The Meyer Nilsson Company, Akron, Ohio. Filed July 3, 1908.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

29,316.—The Davis Chemical Co., Denver, Colo. Filed Aug. 9, 1907.—A concentrated perfume for the bath.

32,671, 32,673, 32,675, 32,677, 32,834, 33,046, 33,048, 33,530, 33,532.—The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio. Filed Feb. 8, 1908.—Soap for laundry use.

33,494, 33,495, 33,496.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. Filed Mar. 20, 1908.—Soaps.

33,896.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 6, 1908.—Toilet cream.

34,243.—Foley Bros. & Kelly, St. Paul, Minn. Filed Apr. 21, 1908.—Flavoring extracts.

34,492.—Mary L. Babcock, New York, N. Y. Filed Apr. 30, 1908.—Toilet requisites, namely, talcum powder, face-bleach, tooth-powder.

34,985.—Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass. Filed May 27, 1908.—Soap.

35,105.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md. Filed June 3, 1908.—Tooth-powder.
 35,106.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md. Filed June 3, 1908.—An antiseptic emollient for the skin.
 35,174.—Forest City Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Filed June 5, 1908.—Peroxid cream for massage purposes.
 35,206.—A. & F. Pears, Limited, London, England. Filed June 8, 1908.—Perfumed toilet soap.
 35,356.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md. Filed June 15, 1908.—An odorless antiseptic dusting-powder.
 35,398.—Mary E. Taylor, Dallas, Texas. Filed June 15, 1908.—Soap.
 35,453.—John Henry Wurthmann, New York, N. Y. Filed June 17, 1908.—Foot-powders.
 35,800.—Iowa Soap Co., Burlington, Iowa. Filed June 26, 1908.—Soap.
 35,832.—Joseph E. Gatti & Bro., Washington, D. C. Filed June 29, 1908.—Lucca olive-oil.
 35,883.—W. M. Griffin Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed July 1, 1908.—Soap.
 35,899.—Fisk Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass. Filed July 1, 1908.—Soap.
 35,915.—The Summit City Soap Works, Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed July 2, 1908.—Soap and soap-powder.
 36,032.—The C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y. Filed July 9, 1908.—A toilet cream.
 36,195.—Michigan Ammonia Works, Detroit, Mich. Filed July 17, 1908.—Dry smelling-salts.

OLIVE OIL TRADE.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT ACTING AGAINST ADULTERATION—ANNUAL EXPORTS.

Consul James E. Dunning, of Milan, presents the following information of the efforts of the Italian Government to insure the purity of olive oil, and of the statistics of exports:

The royal commission appointed by the Italian Government as a part of its determined effort to stop the adulteration of olive oil, has reported that it approves the method proposed for the application of the new law of April 8, 1908, which has prevention in view.

The law provides for the strictest inspection and accountability among all manufacturers, shippers, dealers, and storehouse keepers. Elaborate provision is made for the testing and analysis of samples, and for the taking of samples by Government hands and in the actual presence of Government officials empowered under the new law so to act. Whenever there results from the analysis, which must be made "as speedily as possible," evidence of fraud in the preparation of the oil, immediate proceedings must be instituted by the inspecting officials before the proper judicial authorities of the country.

An important paragraph in the regulation governing the enforcement of the new law provides that exporters of olive oil who desire to have the purity of their product established at their own request may do so by application to the authorities of the custom-houses through which they ship out of Italy. The customs officers are required to take samples and make the analysis without delay, and to issue thereupon a certificate of purity should such action be justified by the test.

A small tax is placed upon oil tests made by customs authorities at the request of the exporters. As the consulate has already stated in a special report on the subject, there is every evidence to show that practically all Italian export olive oil is pure on leaving Italy.

OLIVE OIL EXPORTS LAST YEAR.

Italian exports of refined olive oil in 1907 in quintals of 220.46 pounds each are stated by the customs authorities, with a comparative statement for 1906 and 1905, as follows:

Exported to—	1907	1906	1905
	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
United States.....	20,188	71,400	38,687
Austria-Hungary.....	28,098	22,203	7,752
Germany.....	15,690	11,132	5,490
Great Britain.....	5,861	9,432	4,102
Holland.....	12,648	23,519	8,403
Switzerland.....	7,626	11,294	6,036
Egypt.....	15,353	10,285	4,867
Other countries.....	8,536	8,894	4,900
Total.....	124,881	177,172	81,658
Total value.....	\$1,491,122	\$2,051,652	\$945,600

The second table shows the exports of all other grades of olive oil to the various countries named in the custom-house records:

Exported to—	1907	1906	1905
	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Austria-Hungary.....	19,013	25,834	18,203
France.....	60,766	116,312	43,191
Germany.....	17,793	21,222	11,058
Great Britain.....	25,000	20,737	22,184
Russia.....	26,677	22,854	29,765
Switzerland.....	7,124	8,819	5,668
Egypt.....	2,616	5,810	1,956
United States.....	82,198	95,438	52,577
Brazil.....	14,495	12,320	8,800
Argentina.....	90,347	109,194	58,256
Uruguay.....	9,492	8,150	3,893
Other countries.....	32,976	33,032	17,440
Total.....	388,427	488,582	273,101
Total value.....	\$9,370,801	\$11,787,041	\$6,852,104
Grand total.....	513,308	665,754	354,759
Grand total value.....	\$10,861,923	\$13,837,693	\$7,797,794

The home production of Italian olive oil in 1906-7, one of the regular "off years" for the crop, is stated by the Milan Commercial Museum to have been 1,113,350 quintals, which is the lightest crop since that of 1896, excepting only the yield for 1899, which was 870,000 quintals.

GOVERNMENT TO AID THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The great irregularity of the Italian olive crop, rendering the export feature of the trade extremely difficult, and creating the necessity for making large imports of cottonseed oil from the United States to supply the deficiency of short years, has induced the Government to take action toward the improvement of olive culture much like what it has done to establish a high standard of purity for the exported oil. Early in May a Government commission, appointed to deal with the difficulties surrounding the cultivation of olives and the creation of a more or less regular output of oil, met at Rome.

Among the questions discussed by the commission, according to the reports which have reached the consulate through various good sources of information, were the new law for giving official character to certificates of purity; the establishment of premium competitions in the oil-producing districts to encourage cultivation among the farmers; the result of experiments conducted by the Government's experts during 1907 in the search for a better means of attacking the parasites characteristic of olive culture; the proposals related to a further campaign against insect pests during 1908, and a study of a long report rendered by a member of the commission on the diseases of olive trees.

The attitude of the Italian Government toward the whole matter probably means that eventually there will be a considerable falling off in the amount of American cottonseed oil imported into Italy to make up for short crops here, while it appears to the consulate to absolutely sustain the contention of this office that adulteration is practically unknown in Italian export oil. Most of the adulteration which is under official consideration takes place in Italy,

it is believed, by mixing cotton and other oils with the native olive oil. It is safe to say, however, that the Italian olive oil shipped to the United States is pure. At all events, it is now the intention to fix that purity by means of an official standard.

ALGERIA.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF THE OIL.

Consul James Johnston, of Algiers, writes that the production of olive oil in Algeria for the season of 1905-6 was 43,986 metric tons of 2,240.6 pounds each, against 41,898 tons in 1904-5; 28,608 tons in 1903-4; 21,782 tons in 1902-3; 25,055 tons in 1901-2, and 21,890 tons in 1900-1901. There are no official statistics prior to the last-named period.

BIEBER'S TEST FOR RAPID EXAMINATION OF ALMOND OIL.

To the Editor:

SIR—We have been extremely interested in reading the article entitled "Peach Kernel Oil Must Not Be Dispensed as Almond Oil," which appears in your issue of May 11.

We really must compliment the writer on his treatment of the subject, which displays a thorough grasp of the various aspects of the question that is worthy of all praise. In view of the many misconceptions that are met with, it is as refreshing as it is unusual to see the subject treated in this practical fashion.

Whilst thus giving expression to the dominant feeling that arises on perusal of the article in question, may we add one or two comments that occur to us?

The writer points out the ease with which the substitutions of oil of peach or apricot kernels (for brevity we will refer to this under its general name) may be distinguished from the true oil of almonds by application of the nitric acid test. This, of course, is perfectly correct, but it will be seen that to complete it a delay of some hours is required; and where this is not convenient, and a speedy result is necessary, we may point out that for immediate determination Bieber's test is most effective. The color reactions are, as a rule, more marked, a bright red being produced in the case of the kernel oil, as compared with a dull whitish one in that from almonds.

We could give instances almost ludicrous of consternation and vexation produced in the minds of buyers who were thus shown that they had been paying the equivalent of from 4 to 6 cents a pound more than the proper price of the article they were receiving, whilst they fondly imagined that they were purchasing true almond oil on exceptionally favorable terms.

Though, having regard to our experience with almond oil, we hold that nothing has been produced that is its equal, we nevertheless agree that there is no reason why the kernel oil should not be sold where it is put forward absolutely without deception and where it finds a suitable place in manufactures. We consider, however, that in your article the interchangeability of the two oils may be too much inferred. We have ourselves supplied samples of the kernel oil for testing (in use) where, in the result, the substitution has been found impracticable. In other cases we have known preparations spoiled by the change. This is not surprising when one considers the different action under the chemical test, which would tend to show that any combination touching certain special conditions would be bound to cause a different result in the one case from that in the other. This merely shows the necessity for caution.

A more complex question is that of the adulteration of the kernel oil itself, which is met with to a surprising extent, but which it would lead us too far to discuss here.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD.
—American Druggist.

OIL OF PETITGRAIN.

PARAGUAY'S SOLE EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES.

Writing from Asuncion, Consul Edward J. Norton says that while some Paraguayan quebracho bark or extract of

quebracho may be shipped to the United States through Buenos Aires, the sole declared export from Paraguay to the United States consists of the distilled essence of orange leaves, called "oil of petitgrain," the industry being thus described:

The production of this essence is slowly increasing, although the industry is still carried on in a primitive fashion. The principal distilleries are located about 50 miles from Asuncion, among the orange groves of Yaguaron, and the apparatus, usually homemade, is as simple and inexpensive as the palm-roofed hut which shelters it. The stills, however crude they may appear, are as well adapted to their purpose as more costly apparatus, and produce an excellent quality of the essence.

It is estimated that from 300 to 350 pounds of the leaves of the bitter orange 1 pound of the essence may be extracted. The oil of petitgrain is used by perfumers as a base for many of their preparations—to a certain extent in the scenting of toilet soaps—and is employed, I believe, in the manufacture of some flavoring extracts.

Official figures show that the total value of the oil exported during the year 1905 was \$10,617 American gold. This figure is probably below the actual value of the exports.

The shipments of petitgrain from Paraguay to the United States have increased notably, the amount in 1905 being \$2,417; in 1906, \$2,012; in 1907, \$10,002, and in 1908, up to June, \$10,371.

A British trade circular recently received here gives the following wholesale selling prices per kilo of 2.2 pounds of oil of petitgrain in Manchester: French, best, \$18.81; Paraguayan, \$13.71; Portuguese, \$10.18. Quotations from the United States are much lower all around, and show less difference between the prices of the French and Paraguayan essences.

Wholesale druggists or manufacturers of the United States who wish to make direct importations of petitgrain would do well to write the principal exporting firms here who buy the product direct from the distilleries. The stills are so scattered and the output of each so limited that it is impossible to deal directly with them, and the entire product is practically handled by the firms whose names are forwarded (and filed for reference at the Bureau of Manufactures).

Toilet articles, toilet soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, etc., are handled by druggists only on a limited scale, the dry goods stores and barber shops keeping the best assortments of toilet articles; but druggists could be encouraged to take up larger lines of these goods, especially in cheap grades, as there is a steady demand for perfumes and toilet articles, even among the poorer classes.

"PRACTICAL MAN" DEFINED.

Wholesale grocer put up fake vanilla extract. Good trade. People wanted it. Food law broke up the business. Grocer complained to food law officer, who happened to be also a professor. Officer told him to label his stuff "compound vanilla extract." Grocer said that wouldn't do—people would be suspicious. Officer said that law must protect manufacturer of genuine vanilla extract as well as the people. Grocer disgusted; said, "What we need is practical men to administer our laws, not professors." Fact. Grocery dictionary must be revised so as to define "practical man" as one who endorses profitable lying in commerce. That's all.—*Druggists Circular*.

A BUSINESSLIKE BEAUTY.

As a result of the Chicago *Tribune's* \$10,000 beauty competition, the winner of which was Miss Della Carson of that city, the Ben Leven Advertising Company, Incorporated, Chicago, is preparing an advertising campaign in the newspapers, to place on the market "Creme Puritas" and other toilet specialties which Miss Carson manufactures.

AUGUST MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Notwithstanding a certain amount of purchasing that has been going on for the past few weeks, the market lacks any real activity, and as a consequence the changes to be recorded are very few. It is reported that the manufacturers of Perfumery find that many of the druggists, if not the Department Stores, have carried over a considerable stock of holiday goods, and as a consequence they are manufacturing quite conservatively for the Fall trade. This reacts upon the Essential Oil dealers, whose trade is not so brisk as it was this time last year. Prices are very much more favorable for consumers, especially in the Messina Oils. Oil Bergamot has, however, advanced somewhat, as well as Oils of Orange. Oil Lemon is very firm, with an upward tendency.

There is nothing of importance to report on Otto of Rose, but the information in our last issue has been strengthened. The reports of poor weather in the producing sections of France will have a bad effect upon the prices of some products, as more fully detailed in our Foreign Correspondence.

Oil Spearmint has dropped very suddenly to its normal level, and the other domestic Oils are unchanged at present.

BEANS.

Lack of buying and the need of realizing on stock are cited generally as the reason for the fall in prices of the

better grades of beans. At the same time the poorer beans, being in greater demand, have advanced somewhat.

No large quantities are changing hands, even at these prices, the lowest for high-grade Beans that have prevailed for months. Yet the Pure Food Law is in force.

SOAP MATERIALS.

The movement has been very slow, although Tallow has been firm, and Cotton-Seed Oil quite irregular, with little trading. The demand for Coconut Oil is very slight, but Olive Oil continues very firm.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .05½ (hhds.); country, .05½.
Grease, brown, .04½; yellow, .05½.
Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .35; summer, yellow, prime, .37½.
Coconut Oil, Cochin, .07-.07½; Ceylon, .06½-.06½.
Olive Oil, green, nominal; yellow, .80-.85.
Olive Oil Foots, prime, .06-.06½.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06; red prime, .05½.
Chemicals, borax, .05; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, \$1.90.
Rosin, 1st run, .25½; 2d run, .27½; 3d run, .29½; 4th run, .30½.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Ginger.....	\$4.50
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Gingergrass.....	1.35
" Artificial.....	.75	Hemlock.....	.60
" Sweet, True.....	.47-.57	Juniper Berries, twice rect.....	1.10-1.30
" Peach-kernel.....	.38-.40	Kananga, Java.....	4.00
Amber, Crude.....	.13	Lavender, English.....	7.00
" Rectified.....	.20	" Cultivated.....	2.50
Anise.....	1.10	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	2.00
Aspic (Spike).....	1.20	Lemon.....	1.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Lemongrass.....	.80
Bay.....	2.10	Limes, expressed.....	2.00
Bergamot, 37-38%.....	3.55	" distilled.....	.80
Bergamot, 35%.....	3.40	Linaloe.....	2.75
Birch (Sweet).....	2.25	Mace, distilled.....	.90
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Mustard, natural.....	4.50
Cade.....	.20	" artificial.....	2.00
Cajeput.....	.55	Myrbane, rect.....	.12
Camphor.....	.12	Neroli, petale.....	.80.00-90.00
Caraway Seed.....	1.35	" artificial.....	17.00
Cardamom.....	20.00	Nutmeg.....	.90
Carvol.....	2.45	Orange, bitter.....	2.25
Cassia, 75-80%.....	1.15	Orange, sweet.....	1.90
Cedar, Leaf.....	.75	Origanum.....	.40
" Wood.....	.25	Orris Root, concrete.....(oz.)	3.50-4.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	8.00	Patchouly.....	4.50-5.50
Citronella.....	.27	Pennyroyal.....	3.50
Cloves.....	.75	Peppermint, W. C.....	1.60-1.70
Copaiba.....	1.25	Petit Grain, American.....	5.00
Coriander.....	14.00	" French.....	5.50
Croton.....	.80	Pimento.....	2.25
Cubebs.....	1.60	Rose.....(oz.)	5.75-6.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.....	.55	Rosemary, French.....	.75
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.15	" Trieste.....	.65
" Bitter.....	.75	Sandalwood, East India.....	3.00-3.25
Geranium, African.....	4.00-4.25	Sassafras, artificial.....	.36
" Bourbon.....	3.50	" natural.....	.75
" French.....	11.00	Safrol.....	.50
" Turkish.....	2.75	Savin.....	1.40-7.50

Spearmint.....	\$3.75
Spruce.....	.50
Tansy.....	4.75
Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" white, French.....	1.25
Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
" Indian.....	42.00
Wintergreen, artificial.....	.38
Wormwood.....	4.50
Ylang Ylang.....	.50.00-65.00

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	1.60
Surinam.....	.55
Para.....	.35
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	\$3.00-5.50
" Cut.....	2.75-3.00
" Bourbon.....	1.60-2.50
" Tahiti.....	.50-.75

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	\$20.00
" gray.....	35.00
Civet, horns.....	1.75-1.85
Cologne Spirit.....	2.70
Cumarin.....	3.40-3.50
Heliotropine.....	1.85-2.00
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	8.00
" grain.....	15.00
" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
" grain.....	22.00
" Artificial, per lb.....	2.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	.13
Orris Root, powdered and granulated.....	.16
Talc, Italian.....	.01½-.01¾
Terpineol.....	.40-.50
Vanillin.....	.33-35

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